Ed E N Southworth

WITH LADY BYRON.

Mrs. Southworth's Memorable Visit to the Poet's Widow

IN THE LAST YEAR OF HER LIFE

Simple Lunch and Tete-a-Tete—A Last Visit—Sympathy With "a Body in It"—A Big Box for John Brown's Widow—A Last Farewell.

Written expressly for THE EVENING STAR.

IN June, 1859, I was in London with letters of introduction, the most valued of which was one from Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe to Lady Byron. Now, the prospect of a presentation to Queen Victoria or to the Empress Eugenie would not have interested me nearly so much as the anticipation of a meeting with the poet's widow. Queen and empress were realities of the world worldly; but "Anne Isabella, Lady Noell Byron" (for such was the inscription under the picure of the beautiful woman that formed the frontispiece of the first volume of Byron's poems I had ever seen) belonged to the realm of poetry, the world of soul in which I had met Dante's Beatrice, Petrach's Laura, Tasso's Leonora and all the "loves of the poets."

I felt like one in a dream when I found myself before St. George's Terrace, a row of three-story brick houses near Regent's Park. The door was opened by a trim young man, not in livery, but neatly dressed in black like a student of divinity, who in answer to my question said that Lady Byron was at home, opened the door on the right, showed me into a small reception room, took my card and letter and disappeared. I had scarcely time to observe that the room was shady and simply fitted up when the footman returned and asked me to walk up. I followed the clerical-looking young man upstairs and into a front drawing room comfortably but not elegantly furnished. It was vacant. I had no sight or thought, however, to give to surroundings. I was watching for—thinking of—her only whom I had come to see. I had "in my mind's eye" the image of a lady, tall, stately, queenly, richly arrayed.

HOW LADY BYRON LOOKED.

I had but just seated myself when a door leading from the rear room opened and Lady Byron entered—a small woman, plump, fair, blue-eyed, silver-haired, simply dressed in a black silk gown plainly made, a shawl of black China crape and a widow's cap of fine black and white lace resting lightly above the little silvery curls that brightened rather than shaded her smooth forehead. She came forward slowly, feebly, but holding out her hand—a small, fair hand—and smiling as she greeted me, and said something about her dear friend, Mrs. Beecher Stowe, and how pleased she was to see a friend of hers.

Any betrayal of emotion is considered very "bad form" in good society, so I hope and trust I did not show what I felt when I clasped the hand Lord Byron had so often pressed! Past and present, material and spiritual seemed to meet and mingle there, as the poet's widow sat down with me on the sofa. We talked of Mrs. Stowe, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," American politics and the rising storm cloud that was soon to break over our land. In the midst of this the communicating doors between the two rooms opened and a grave, ministerial-looking man appeared and said in a low voice:

"My lady is served."

Lady Byron turned to me, smiled and said:

"You will lunch with me?"

It seemed like being asked to lunch with Leonora d'Este! But I was younger then.

MINISTERIAL-LOOKING DOMESTICS.

Lady Byron rose and drew my hand under her arm and led me into the next room to a small, round table daintily laid for two. We sat down opposite each other. The ministerial-looking man whom I took to be the butler stood at the back of her ladyship's chair. The young man who looked like a student of divinity was also in attendance. Both of these servants were clothed in black without a sign of livery, which is almost a solitary instance among the servants of the upper classes in Great Britain. In a subsequent conversation Lady Byron told me that she never required her domestics to wear any badge of servitude. I mention this as a characteristic of Lady Byron's delicacy of feeling. To return:

A clear white soup was the first dish. It was set before the hostess and she herself served it, filling a plate, handed it to the footman, who placed it before me. When the soup was removed the reverend-looking butler solemnly filled our glasses from a decanter of pale sherry and then placed a dish with a boiled fowl before his mistress. She carved it and the young footman passed the plate as before.

It was just then my hostess smiled and said: "This is really my dinner. My physician directs me to take my principal meal in the middle of the day, so I dine at 2."

The dessert consisted of delicate syllabubs, whipt creams, jellies, fresh strawberries, dainty cakes and coffee.

"These," said my hostess, smiling, and indicating the fruits and cream, "come from my little place in the country. They are brought up fresh from the garden and dairy every morning."

DISCUSSING SLAVERY.

After we had returned to the drawing room and resumed our seats on the sofa our conversation reverted to the subjects that had been discussed before dinner. Lady Byron put some questions to me in regard to negro slavery in the United States and inquired whether I could give her any information on that subject. When I told her that I had been familiar with the institution from infancy, as my forefathers and foremothers had been for generations, she grew more interested and begged that I would tell all that I might tell with discretion.

I replied that while no one could deny the essential wrong of slavery even where the material condition of the slave was improved by it, yet justice constrained me to declare that protection and affection between master and slave was the general rule, and cruelty and hatred the rare exception. A cruel master was evil in every relation in life. A bad master was a bad son, brother, husband, father, neighbor, Christian. A good master on the other hand would be found to be good in every relation in life. It was not the position of the owner, it was the nature of the man, that made the good or bad master.

LADY BYRON'S KINDNESS TO HER MAID.

We were here interrupted by the entrance of a pleasant-looking matron, neatly clothed in a light calico gown and wearing a widow's—not a servant's—cap.

"Well, Watson?" Lady Byron said kindly.

"If you please, my lady, I would like to go out for an hour," said the woman in the low, soft tone in which every one in the house seemed to speak.

"Take the whole afternoon, Watson. I shall not require any attention until evening," said the mistress. And it was not the kindness so much as the courtesy with which she spoke to her domestic that impressed me.

When the woman had withdrawn Lady Byron said:

"I have a deep affection for Watson. I have cause to be very grateful to her. She was my daughter's maid, devoted to her during her long, trying illness. She shall stay with me as long as I live."

(Lady Byron's daughter and only child, Ada, Countess of Lovelace, after a painful and tedious illness, had died a few years before.)

Presently she took up a book from a stand near by and inquired if I had read Miss Muloch's "A Life for a Life?"

I had read it and told her so.

"But not the last edition, probably, for it is just out," she said.

I inquired if there was any material difference.

She replied that she thought there was an essential one.

HOW SHE INFLUENCED MISS MULOCH.

"An improvement that I suggested to Miss Muloch, though to be just," she added with a smile. "I only counseled her to be true to her first inspiration, for it was her own first inspiration, though she had not the moral courage to follow it out."

Of course I was interested to know more. She again took up the book from the table, turned the leaves and found her place and said:

"In the author's manuscript where she relates her hero's confession of his crime, the killing of his deadly enemy by throwing him from the carriage on the road, she made him say: 'I killed him. I intended to kill him!' Then she feared to paint the sin of her repentant sinner in such dark colors, so she altered the sentence, and in the first edition of her story the sentence reads: 'I killed him! I did not intend to kill him!' When Miss Muloch told me about this I said that the lesson she meant to teach was lost by her failing to follow her first inspiration. There was not much significance in the remorse of a man who had not intended to kill his deadly foe. My friend agreed with me, and in this edition of her work her first writing is restored and the sentence reads: 'I killed him! I intended to kill him!' This reading only could explain the life-long anguish of remorse, the life-long bitter expiation of him who had yielded to an impulse of murderous rage, and this only could carry the lesson intended to go to the heart of the most hopeless penitent as well as to the consciousness of the most arrogant Pharisee." These words, or words to this effect, Lady Byron spoke with deep earnestness. She pointed out the passage in question and gave me the book.

Something led to the mention of Brighton. I told her that I had come from Brighton that morning, and had left my children there, so I should have to secure a train from London Bridge before night. "From Brighton," she said. "I have a dear friend living in Brighton, Dr. King, who was once my daughter's tutor in mathematics, and who is deeply interested in all questions of human advancement. I will write to him to call on you there."

I thanked my hostess and then she went into some reminiscences of Brighton as she had known it in the reign of George IV, of the court balls she had attended there in her youth, &c. "But," she added, "I am glad in the queen's reign that gay palace has been converted into a museum and library for the general public. All the people who please to avail themselves of it have its benefits."

Presently I rose to leave.

LEADING A QUIET LIFE.

She regretted that I should have so far to drive to reach the station. "This is almost out of town," she added, "but I find the distance a 'sifter,' for only those who really care for me ever come through." As she shook hands with me at parting, she said: "I am sorry my granddaughter has not been with us today. Annabel is a fine young woman and passes much of her time with me. She likes concerts and lectures, which are out of her reach when she is at home in the country and which she can only enjoy when she comes to me. Come and see me whenever you can. I am an invalid and can seldom go out now. I wish I could for your sake," she kindly added, as she warmly pressed my hand and let me go.

Lady Byron must have led a very retired life during these last few months of her earthly pilgrimage, for, often as I went to see her during that summer and autumn, I never found her absent from home or with any company except her granddaughter, Lady Anne Isabella King, her dear "Annabel," whom she had described as a "fine young woman." And certainly, if health, beauty and intellect constitute a fine young woman, she was one.

A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

But my last visit to Lady Byron, the last time I ever saw her, was on a memorable occasion.

We, all of us who are old enough to do so, remember the exciting times of the autumn and winter of 1859-'60, the heated political contests and the raid of John Brown. Concerning our national crisis there were three parties in England: sympathizers with the north, sympathizers with the south and neutrals—among these every shade of opinion. The news of the execution of John Brown reached England. It was a bright morning in December—there are really some bright mornings even in a London December—in the neighborhood of Primrose Hill, where there is scarcely ever any fog, and near which the poet's widow lived, that I made my last visit to her.

I was shown up into the now familiar front drawing room, into which Lady Byron soon entered from the back room and greeted me with her usual courtesy. After a little sad talk over the tragedy at Harper's Ferry she took me into the rear room, where she was having a box packed to send to the widow of John Brown.

FOR JOHN BROWN'S WIDOW.

There on the floor stood a large dry goods case, while on chairs, tables, stands and sofas lay piles of white underclothing, black gowns, widow caps, bonnet, veil, shawl, mantle, hose, parasol, fan, handkerchiefs—in short, a widow's complete and abundant mourning outfit, all of the very best materials and make-up. Over all these presided a fair gentlewoman of middle age, whom Lady Byron introduced as her friend, Miss Carpenter. "All of this clothing has been made up by my school girls under the direction of Miss Carpenter," she explained.

Watson, the favorite lady's maid, was also in attendance.

Miss Carpenter, assisted by Watson, packed a huge box. Lady Byron, seated in her rocking chair, looked on with interest, occasionally making suggestions as to the more careful bestowal of cap or bonnet into its own little special receptacle.

'LADY BYRON'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

I there watching the workers and wondering what the plain backwoods woman would do with a mourning outfit that might have suited a widowed duchess. The packing was finished and the box sent off before night. When this was done Miss Carpenter went away. When we were alone Lady Byron explained that Miss Carpenter was the sister of the distinguished physiologist, Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, who wrote the prize essay on "The Use and Abuse of Alcohol," a work much talked of just then; that she was the very able superintendent of her (Lady Byron's) industrial schools. Lady Byron had established such schools on all her country estates, where the children of the poor were taught not only the usual branches of a common English education, but also useful trades.

A few minutes later I took leave of Lady Byron. She soon after left London, and we corresponded by letter, but I never saw her again. She passed away on the 16th of the following May, less than a year from our first meeting.

In all my intercourse with the poet's widow, who, while she lived, was the most intimate friend I had in England, not a word was ever breathed in regard to that poet or his works. Dr. King, the life-long friend of Lady Byron, whom she sent to call on me at Brighton and who became one of my most esteemed friends, was not reticent. He often spoke of her long, long life of widowhood and retirement, devoted to her child and grandchildren and to her world-wide charities, regarding it almost as the life of a saint and martyr. One day he suddenly inquired:

A RELIC OF THE HONEYMOON.

"Have you ever seen a certain little tete-a-tete tea service?" and he described it to me.

I had not. He then told me that it was the little service for two that Lord and Lady Byron had used in their tete-a-tete teas during the first months of their married life. She had always kept it and used it when alone or with some very dear friend.

REPRESENTING FOUR TITLED HOUSES.

It was a remarkable circumstance in Lady Byron's destiny that she was fated to be the sole lineal heiress and representative of no less than four ancient and titled houses, whose estates, in the language of heraldry, "had fallen to the distaff." Millbanks, baronets of Hanabiy, York; Wentworth, baronets of Nettleford, Suffolk; Noells, baronets, and Lovelace, lords of Hurley.

About three years after the marriage of her daughter Ada to Lord King Lady Byron procured from the queen the reversal of her barony of Lovelace to her son-in-law and also the creation of the earldom in his favor. She held the barony of Wentworth until her death, when it devolved on her grandson, the eldest son of her daughter.

Lady Anna Isabella King married Wilfred Seaman Blunt, esq., of Crabbet, Sussex, the same who got into trouble with the English government recently through his sympathy with the Irish land leaguers. It is not surprising that the husband of Lady Annabel should take sides with an oppressed people.

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"Shoving the Queer."

From Life.

Ensign Rumsey of the U.S.S. Swatara was accidentally drowned at Yokohama August 27. The U.S.S. Omaha left for Korea October 4.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Standards That Uncle Sam Keeps for Estimating Pounds and Yards.

ALSO BUSHELS AND GALLONS—WHEN THERE WERE NO STANDARDS—NONE TO THIS DAY LEGALIZED BY CONGRESS, EXCEPT THE METRIC—THE STATE OF WASHINGTON HAS JUST GOT ITS SET.

STRANGE that Congress has never legalized the system of weights and measures at present in use in the United States," said an officer of the coast and geodetic survey to a STAR reporter. "It was originally empowered by the Constitution to establish a system of coinage and also of weights and measures, but though it early set up a coinage system that is probably the most admirable the world has ever seen, it has never taken similar action regarding the hardly less important measures and weights. Curiously enough, the only system of the sort that it ever has legalized is the so-called 'Metric system,' imported from France.

"Early in the present century there was much agitation regarding the question of weights and measures, which differed so widely in this country that each state had its own standards and every custom house reckoned on a different basis of bushels and gallons. Both Jefferson and Adams made reports to Congress on the subject, and so deeply did the latter go into the question that he actually believed his fame in history would rest more upon his work in this direction than upon any political achievements of his own. In consequence of this stirring up of the subject Congress directed the Treasury Department to choose such standards as it saw fit, and the matter was referred to Mr. Hassler, first superintendent of the coast survey, because he was the only competent man available for the purpose.

TOO MUCH FOR THE COMMITTEE.

"Hassler was the man who had the celebrated interview with a congressional committee that was appointed for the purpose of investigating the coast survey office and determining whether its expenditures were properly justified. He was a Swiss. When the committee appeared at the office Hassler said: 'Vat you want here?' The committee informed the superintendent of the object of the visit, upon which Mr. Hassler replied:

"'Go away from here! I'm busy and haf no time to talk to you fellers. Vat you know about my work any way? Go off and don't bodder me!'

"The committee returned and reported, upon which Congress was convulsed with laughter and nothing further was heard of the investigation.

"To return to the point, however, Hassler selected an English measure made by the celebrated Troughton and adopted thirty-six inches from it as the correct yard, which remains to this day as the standard in this country, and is precisely the same as that in use in Great Britain. Also he adopted a standard bushel and a standard gallon, the latter being wine measure—for there were all sorts of gallons in the old days, one used for wine, another for milk, and so on. Since then England has determined a gallon and a bushel of its own, and these differ from ours considerably. In the gallon the difference between the two standards is very considerable, the English holding ten pounds of water, while ours contains eight and two tenths pounds only.

THE TROY POUND.

"In 1828, when Adams was President, under authorization by Congress, a troy pound adjusted to the British standard was brought to this country. The chief executive received it and broke the seal with great ceremony in the presence of a distinguished gathering. This pound, although the national legislature did not pass any law absolutely legalizing, it may be looked upon as a standard in a higher sense than those selected by individual preference. In 1836 Congress made an enactment providing for the construction by the bureau of weights and measures of accurate copies of this troy pound and of the standard adopted by Hassler, to be distributed among the states. According to the law, which is still in force, each state was entitled to a set of these weights and measures. Washington, newly admitted to the Union, got hers about a month ago. Most of these states have adopted by laws these copies of their own standards, while the others use them as such. So, although the standards are not legalized for the nation, they are accepted by the people. The troy pound spoken of, of brass, and hollow, is now in the Philadelphia mint, but it is not regarded as a weight of ideal accuracy by any means. The reason why the coast survey was originally made the bureau of weights and measures also is that Mr. Hassler was superintendent of the coast survey at the time when he was requested to select the standards.

"When, about the year 1840, the British houses of parliament were destroyed by fire, the old English standards were burned. A commission was, therefore, appointed to make new standards. Among other things this commission constructed an 'imperial yard,' two copies of which, one bronze and the other iron, were presented to the United States. At the same time an avoirdupois pound of brass, gilded, known as the 'British imperial pound,' was given us also.

METRIC SYSTEM.

"It is a curious fact that Congress has legalized the metric system in this country, though it has never done so much for the weights and measures in ordinary use. The time when this system will replace all others in every civilized country is not far off. Every European nation except Russia and England has it already. In 1872 representatives of all the great powers, including several South American states, met in Paris and formed an 'international bureau of weights and measures.' They appointed a commission of distinguished scientific men to construct new standards for the meter and kilogram. A mixture of 90 per cent platinum with 10 per cent of iridium was chosen for the material of both. For the kilograms a quantity of the two metals in the proportions mentioned was finally powdered, made into a cake, heated red hot, melted in a lime furnace, poured into molds, forged under hammers, rolled to extreme thinness between steel cylinders, melted again, cast in a big ingot, heated red hot, forged into a square bar, rolled into a cylindrical bar and finally chopped up into forty little cylinders, each of which was exactly a kilogram in weight. So accurately were they adjusted that the final rubbing down to reduce them to exactness was done with the bare hand, lest any coarser material than the skin should rub off a little too much. The meters were manufactured in pretty much the same way. On the second day of the present year one of these meters and one kilogram were brought from France and formally presented by a coast survey officer to President Harrison, who broke the seal in the presence of a gathering of distinguished statesmen and citizens. Another kilogram and another meter were brought over about the same time on another ship, in order that no chance should be taken of losing these standards, which could not possibly be replaced. Both the meters and the kilograms are at present stowed away among the other weights and measures at the branch coast survey office in the Butler building, opposite the Capitol. The meters are sealed up in boxes awaiting the preparation of a vault for their reception, and the little cylindrical kilograms, wonderfully heavy for their size, inasmuch as their density is three or four times as great as that of brass, are covered each of them with two bell glasses and stand upon small discs of polished quarts crystal, in order that no dust may touch them.

A MEASURE OF CONTENTS.

"The meter being a measure of length and the kilogram one of weight, where does the measure of contents, corresponding to the gallon or the bushel, come in? That is a very simple question and easily answered. According to the metric system a liter holds exactly one cubic centimeter of fluid. So, when you have your measure of length your measure of contents is supplied also. According to the action of Congress legalizing the metric system each state is entitled to a set of metric weights and measures as well as of the ordinary kind. Also each state gets a very beautiful pair of scales about four feet high. The measures and weights are manufactured in the coast survey office as to final adjustment. Fine emery paper and chamois skin are used to rub the weights down to correctness. Sometimes they are made a trifle light and are plated with just enough gold to render them correct. The most wonderful scales in the world are at the office of the international bureau of weights and measures in Paris. Whoever operates them in weighing anything stands at a distance of twelve feet and manipulates them with screws from that far off, lest by approaching nearer the heat of his body disturb the currents of air in such a manner as to agitate the balance."

They tell us the McKinley bill has put up carpets. If ever there is a bill prepared that will put down carpets every householder will vote for it, irrespective of party.—*Lowell Citizen.*

The invigorating tonic par excellence is Quina Laroche; it has the advantage of rapid assimilation with the gastric juices without deranging the action of the stomach. For indigestion, malaria, fever and ague, poorness of the blood and retarded convalescence it is highly recommended by the physicians and hospitals of Paris.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS AFTERNOON.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION OF UNIMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON F STREET BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS NORTHWEST.

On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK, we will sell in front of the premises,

SUB LOTS 30, 31, 32 AND 33, IN SQUARE No. 57, each fronting 18.77 feet on F street and having a depth of 89.70 feet to a 15-foot alley, containing in all about 6,903.61 square feet, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Terms over and above an incumbrance of $1,225.90 on each lot from September, 1890, at 1, 2 and 3 years, with interest at 6 per cent per annum) cash. A deposit of $100 on each lot at time of sale. Terms to be complied with in 15 days from the day of sale or the right is reserved to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers.
o15-d

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED ON ACcount of the rain until SATURDAY, TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1890, same hour and place.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts.
o23-d&ds

THIS EVENING.

ST. CLAIR FECHNER, AUCTIONEER, 611 PA. ave., under Metropolitan Hotel, sells THIS EVENING Unredeemed Pawnbrokers' Pledges, Gold and Silver Watches, Guns, Cutlery, Musical Instruments.
a17-3m

FUTURE DAYS.

WEEKS & CO., Auctioneers,
637 Louisiana ave.,
Opp. City Post Office.

SPECIAL SALE

OF HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

FURNITURE, CARPETS,

STOVES, &c.

On account of the storm occurring on our last regular sales day we were unable to dispose of the large quantity of Furniture, &c., consigned to us. We will, therefore, hold a special auction sale at our warerooms

ON MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVENTH, AT TEN A.M.,

AND IN WHICH SALE WE HAVE A LARGE QUANTITY OF GOODS, FURNITURE OF ALMOST EVERY DESCRIPTION, PARLOR, WORK, CHAMBER SETS, DINING ROOM FURNITURE, 200 ASSORTED FRAMED PICTURES, MIRRORS, WINDOW HANGINGS, CROCKERY AND GLASS, STOVES, KITCHEN EFFECTS, ODDS AND ENDS, &c.

ALSO,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

60 ELEGANT BODY BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, INGRAIN AND OTHER CARPETS, WITH AND WITHOUT BORDERS; ELEGANT RUGS, LARGE AND SMALL; CRUMB CLOTHS, &c.

CARPETS AND RUGS FURTHER DISPLAYED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR.
o24-2t

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

LUMBER AND HEAVY TIMBER AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., we shall sell at the corner of 9th and S streets northwest, a large lot of Lumber and Heavy Timber used at the Athletic Park.

Terms cash.
oc22-3t WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Aucts.

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED UNTIL TUESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, same hour and place.

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, KNOWN AS 727 AND 729 FOURTH STREET NORTHWEST.

By virtue of a certain decree passed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in equity cause No. 10775, docket 38, the undersigned, trustee, will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on THURSDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1890, at A QUARTER PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the following-described real estate, lying and being in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, to wit: All of original lot numbered ten (10) in square five hundred and twenty-nine (529), improved by two three-story brick dwelling houses thereon.

Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money in cash and one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. A deposit of $200 will be required of the purchaser or purchasers on each piece of property sold on the day of sale. Terms of sale to be complied with in ten (10) days from the day of sale or the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost.

CHAPIN BROWN, 223 4½ st. n.w.
H. H. WELLS, 472 La. ave. n.w. } Trustees.
DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers. o24-d&ds

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

1001 D ST., OPP. PENNSYLVANIA AVE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Continuation of the Grand Auction Sale of Japanese Fine Arts.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT, I will offer some new and exquisite specimens of Japanese Fine Arts, in part consisting of some extraordinary large and costly Satsuma Vases, Jars and Coros, beside a full line of Imari, Tyson and Sauce Porcelains. In this collection also will be found Gold Lacquered Cabinets and Bronzes. Also fifty cases quality of Silk Embroidered Screens, all sizes; Decorated Umbrellas, &c., &c., and a full line of Cups, Saucers, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Salad and Punch Bowls, &c., &c.

The majority of these goods were unpacked yesterday.

Daily sales of this truly immense stock will be made at ELEVEN A.M. and TWO P.M.

Having been requested by several of my patrons for the accommodation of those who cannot attend the day sale we respectfully announce that we will make evening auction sales of this beautiful collection commencing

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SEVENTH, AT 7 P.M.

N.B. Parties looking out for Christmas presents should not fail to attend these evening sales.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
o24-3t Auctioneers.

WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLING, NINE ROOMS WITH CELLAR AND COAL VAULTS; ALSO TENEMENT HOUSE IN REAR; LOT 20 FEET FRONT BY 185 FEET DEEP TO THIRTY-FOOT ALLEY, IN SQUARE 512, BEING PREMISES No. 433 N STREET NORTHWEST.

ALSO,

Two four-room Frame Houses on alley rear of Nos. 1318 and 1320 Fourth street northwest, being part of lot 25, in square 512, having 28 feet front by 51 feet 7 inches deep. All under a good rental.

On THURSDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, at HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., we shall sell the above-described property in front of the premises upon the following terms:

One-third cash, balance in one, two and three years for notes bearing interest from day of sale and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold; $100 down on each piece of property sold. All conveyancing, &c., at purchaser's cost. Terms to be complied with within ten days from day of sale, otherwise property to be sold at risk and cost of defaulting purchaser or purchasers. WALTER B. WILLIAMS & CO.,
o18-5t Auctioneers.

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED ON ACcount of the rain until MONDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-SEVENTH, same hour and place.
o24-3t

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

EXCELLENT FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

BRADBURY PIANO, PLUSH PARLOR SUITE, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, WINDOW HANGINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, FOLDING CABINET BEDSTEAD, WALNUT WARDROBE, WALNUT HALL STAND, VERY HANDSOME WALNUT MARBLE-TOP CHAMBER SUITES, MATTRESSES, FEATHER PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, LOUNGES, TOILET WARE, ASH CHAMBER FURNITURE, CHAMBER FURNITURE IN SEPARATE PIECES, DINING AND KITCHEN REQUISITES, VERY FINE GAS COOKING STOVE, &c.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1890, commencing at TEN O'CLOCK, at residence No. 1340 Q street northwest, I shall sell an excellent collection of Household Goods.

Terms cash. THOMAS DOWLING,
o23-dts Auctioneer.

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL CATALOGUE SALE

OF A

PRIVATE COLLECTION OF RARE PORCELAINS, BRONZES, BRIC-A-BRAC, ARTICLES OF VIRTU, ANTIQUES, MIRRORS, RICH WINDOW DRAPERY, &c.

On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1890, at TWO O'CLOCK, at my Art Galleries, 11th st. and Penna. ave., I shall sell a Rare Collection of the above articles, belonging to a gentleman leaving for Europe.

The collection will be on view day prior to sale.

THOMAS DOWLING,
o23-dts Auctioneer.

WEEKS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED PLEDGES

AT

H. K. FULTON, Pawnbroker.

We will sell by public auction, at the store of H. K. Fulton, 1218 Pennsylvania avenue, commencing TUESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1890, at TEN O'CLOCK A.M., his stock of Forfeited Pledges in Shelf Department, from No. 84,201 to 105,477, inclusive. Sale will consist of Watches and Jewelry, Ladies' and Gents' Clothing of all kinds, Books, Boots, Shoes, Dress Goods, Suitings, Bedding, Rugs, Canes, Umbrellas, Valises, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Razors, Musical, Mathematical and Mechanical Instruments, Curiosities, Silverware, Opera and Field Glasses, &c.

Sale to continue mornings at 10 o'clock and evenings at 7 o'clock until all the lots are sold. Ticket holders please take notice.

H. K. FULTON, Pawnbroker.
WEEKS & CO., Auctioneers. o21-7t

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, passed in equity cause No. 12716, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-NINTH, 1890, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., the west part of original lot 4, in square 846, fronting 38 feet 2½ inches on street south and 70 feet on 6th street east, being at the northeast corner of said streets, and improved by a six-room brick dwelling.

And IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER we will offer the south 35 feet front by the full depth thereof original lot 5, in square 846, improved by two frame dwellings.

And on THURSDAY, OCTOBER THIRTIETH, 1890, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., we will offer original lot 7, in square 503, fronting 30 feet on O street south between 4½ and 6th streets by the depth of 133 feet to a 20-foot alley; unimproved.

And on the SAME DAY AT HALF-PAST FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., we will offer all of original lot 6, in square 590, fronting 89 feet 9 inches on H street south west and 79 feet 2 inches on Delaware avenue; unimproved.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third of the purchase money in cash and the balance in two equal installments, payable in one and two years from the day of sale respectively, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. Terms of sale to be complied with within 15 days, and in case of default the trustee reserves the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser or purchasers. A deed for the property sold will be delivered after full compliance with the terms of sale and final ratification thereof by the court. A deposit of $100 will be required at the time of sale on each piece of property sold. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. HENRY W. SOHON,
Fendall Building, 4½ and D sts. n.w.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Auctioneers. o21-9t

CHANCERY SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF TWENTY-SECOND AND D STREETS NORTHWEST.

By virtue and in pursuance of a decree passed in the cause of Sarah Hindman Meredith et al. vs. Joseph Nicholson Barney et al., being cause No. 12,533, in equity, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, I shall, as trustee, on WEDNESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1890, AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK P.M., in front of the premises, offer for sale at public auction the following real estate: All that piece or parcel of ground situate and being in the city of Washington and known and designated on the ground plat or plan thereof as lot number three (3), in square number eighty-three (83), in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, said lot being situate on the corner of Twenty-second (22) and D streets northwest, being the same property conveyed by Benjamin Stoddard to William Hindman by deed, dated January sixteenth (16), eighteen hundred and seven (1807.)

Terms of sale: One-third (⅓) purchase money cash; balance in two (2) equal installments in twelve (12) and eighteen (18) months, with interest at six (6) per centum per annum from day of sale, notes of purchaser for deferred payments to be given, secured by deed of trust on the property, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser or purchasers. Terms must be complied with within seven days from day of sale. Two hundred ($200) dollars deposit must be made when the property is knocked down. All conveyancing at purchaser's cost.

HENRY WISE GARNETT, Trustee,
DUNCANSON BROS., Aucts. 618 5th st. n.w.
o14-co&ds

DUNCANSON BROS., Auctioneers.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, No. 504 ELEVENTH STREET NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE SOUTHEAST.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust recorded in Liber 1296, folio 164 et seq. of the land records of the District of Columbia, and upon the written request of the secretary of the Equitable Co-operative Building Association, the undersigned trustees will offer for sale in front of the premises, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER TWENTY-NINTH, 1890, at FOUR O'CLOCK P. M., the following described property, viz: Part of lot six (6) in square three hundred and ninety-four (394), beginning for the same forty-six feet (46) west from the northwest corner of said lot and square and running thence south forty-four feet (44), thence east one hundred and twenty-two 100 feet (122 98-100), thence north eight 85-100 feet (8 85-100), thence west thirteen 61-100 feet (13 61-100), more or less, thence in a northwesterly direction seventy-one feet, eight and a quarter inches (71 ft. 8¼ in.), thence west twenty-three feet (23), thence north two (2) and thence west twenty-three feet (23) to 11th street east and the place of beginning.

Terms: One-third cash, balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, secured by deed of trust on the property at 6 per cent per annum, or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. A deposit of $200 will be required at time of sale. Should the terms of sale be not complied with in ten days after the day of sale, the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

JOSEPH R. EDSON,
CHARLES B. BAILEY, } Trustees.
o13,16,20,23,25,28

TRUSTEES' SALE—

OCTOBER TWENTY-EIGHTH, 1890, at 12 M. The Primrose estate of W. W. Hawkins, esq., 435 acres, with fine old colonial mansion; overlooks Annapolis and Chesapeake bay, one mile from each. Irrigation on Spa creek and the Eastern Shore railway; beautiful farm and under fine cultivation. Rare opportunity for investment. RANDALL & RANDALL,
o22w,akm-3t Trustees, Annapolis.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE DAYS.

PUBLIC SALE OF A DESIRABLE LOT ON SEVENTH STREET EXTENDED, A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE BOUNDARY STREET.

By virtue of the power vested in us by the last will and testament of Thomas McElhiry, deceased, we will offer for sale at public auction, in front of the premises, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER THIRTY-FIRST, 1890, at FIVE O'CLOCK P.M., all of lot 6, in block 5, of the Howard University's subdivision of a tract of land formerly called "Effingham Place," located at the northeast corner of 7th street extended and Lincoln street, fronting 56 feet on 7th street and running back 150 feet on Lincoln street to a public alley, and being unimproved.

Terms of sale: One-fourth cash; balance in three equal installments, payable in one, two and three years from day of sale, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and secured by deed of trust on the property sold. If all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Terms of sale to be complied with within fifteen days, and in case of default the trustees reserve the right to resell at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser. A deposit of $100 required at the time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Title good. Taxes paid to June 30, 1890.

HENRY W. SOHON,
Fendall Building, 4½ and D sts. n.w.
JAMES KELEHER,
427 8th st. n.w. } Trustees.
RATCLIFFE, DARR & CO., Aucts. o21-10t

THOMAS DOWLING, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF AN

ELEGANT THREE-STORY DOUBLE

BRICK RESIDENCE, WITH FINE STABLING,

No. 1736 N STREET NORTHWEST.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER TWENTY-NINTH, 1890, AT THREE O'CLOCK, in front of the premises, I shall sell Sub Lot 22 and west 12 feet 6 inches of Lot 23, in square 159; 50 feet front by an average depth of 134 feet 6 inches to 20-foot paved alley, and contains 6,893 square feet. The improvements consist of a Three-story Double Brick Residence, containing 26 rooms, not including basement, which has 6 rooms. The house has every modern convenience, having a fine dancing salon and conservatory, elegant and costly chandeliers, is arranged for carriage entrance from N street, built in the most perfect manner. Its location cannot be surpassed, and is considered one of the most thoroughly complete private residences in this city. The stabling is commodious and perfect and fronts on a 20-foot alley. The residence will be open to inspection three days prior and up to the hour of sale, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Terms